The terms of the Western Carolinian are, \$3 The terms of the Western Carolinian are, \$3 per annum—or \$2 50, if paid in advance.
No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.
Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five tents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be lost-paid, or they will not be attended to.

MR. CARSON'S CIRCULAR.

To the Freemen of, the Twelfth Congres sional District of North Carolina.

Fellow-Citzens: As the first session of the Nineteenth Congress is near its close, it becomes my duty to inform you of the business upon which we have deliberated, and the course, as your Representative. which I have pursued.

This is a duty which is discharged with

the more pleasure by the Representative, when, upon a retrospect of his canduct, it appears that the motives by which he has been actuated are unimpeachable, and that his country's welfare has been his primary consideration.

It is impossible for me to give you, within the limits of a letter, the whole of our proceedings in detail. I shall mention those only which have been considered of the greatest importance, together with those in which you are more immediately interested.

The first important measure which was agitated before us, was a bill proposing a change in the judicial system of the Uni-ted States. The bill proposed to increase the number of Judges, which are now seven, to ten, and to create three additional circuits in the West. I voted against this measure, because I thought the Court already sufficiently numerous; and further, that it was an extension of Executive patronage, which has already grown to an alarming extent; and the reasons advanced in favor of this bill, al though plausible, yet, to my mind, were fallscious. The most important was, that the growing extent and increasing population of the States west of the Alleghanies, demanded an additional number of Judges. If, in fact, this reason was a good one, their necessities, at this time, did not demand such a number. One, in my opinion, would have been sufficient, because the States which were to be benefited, already have one Judge, and their representation in Congress amounts to only 49. To have allowed an additional Judge, they then would have had two out of eight, which, according to the ratio of representation, would have been rather more than their equal proportion, there being 213 representatives in Congress. And last, though not least, the salaries of those Judges would have annually amounted to \$13,500. These, with other reasons. induced me to oppose the measure, and I hope my constituents will be satisfied with my course.

The next important subject, was the resolutions introduced by Mr. McDuffie. proposing to amend the Constitution of the United States, as regards the election of President and Vice President. The objects of the amendment were to prevent the election, under any circumstances, from devolving hereafter upon the House of Representatives, and also to establish an uniform district system throughout the United States-giving to the People the right of voting directly for those officers, without the intervention of electors.

These propositions received my most hearty concurrence and support. I deem it my duty to send a it useless to advance any reasons for my thereof to my district for your investigacourse upon this subject, as the result of tion. the last Presidential contest proves, without comment, the importance of preventing the election from ever again being decided by Congress; for when we have once seen the man who was the undoubted choice of the American People, and who had received the greatest number of their votes, put down, and with him the wishes (but I will not say hopes) of this nation, -and that, too, by an unnatural, and, in the opinion of too many honest men, corrupt coalition, such as has never heretofore, and it is to be hoped will never again disgrace the history our country, it is time to make such alterations as will prevent like results.

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xt.

As to the second proposition, which contemplated a uniform district system, and giving to the people a direct vote for President and Vice President, it must, at once, so forcibly strike every citizen as to the propriety of its adoption, that I deem it superfluous to add a solitary reason.

The first of these resolutions (to take the election from the House of Representatives) passed by a vote of more than two-thirds of our House, which is the requisite majority for such propositions. The second did not pass. As these were propositions merely testing the opinions of Congress, without having digested any substitute for the parts intended to be State, for they were both officially in-amended, it is impossible to say what formed of the fact,) until the discussion

in our National Legislature, was a measure recommended by the President, to send Ministers to a Congress which was to convene at the Isthmus of Panama, composed of two Ministers from each of the Republics South of us, formerly Spanish. The manifest object of this Congress is, to unite, in one Confederation, all those Republics, and to establish, by compact, an alliance, offensive and defensive. To this Congress we were invited to send Representatives. The President, upon his own responsibility, without consulting the Senate, with whom it was his constitutional duty to have advised, before entering into a measure of this novel and extraordinary nature, took it upon himself to accept the invitation, and pledge the Government to be represented at said Congress. This step of the Executive is viewed by many as an unjust assumption of power on his part, and as well calculated, should such prin-ciples be persisted in, to forever blast and ruin our now happy political institutions. The President, however, thinking the better of this subject, (although he still contended that it was " within his constitutional competency to have sent those Ministers without the advice and consent of Congress,") yet, in the abundance of his discretion, thought proper to submit the measure to Congress, for their concurrence and ratification.

This measure, after having been analyzed in the Senate, and its deformities exposed, by arguments which remain unanswered, and which are unanswerable; yet, strange to tell, it received a sufficient number of votes, (though not majority of the whole Senate,) to pass it This result is believed to be alone attributable to the death of two, and the absence of other Senators; otherwise it would have been negatived by that body, and an end put to a measure, from which (while we hope no evils may result) there is more danger to be apprehended than from any preceding act of this government. Although the appropriation bill passed our House, yet the vote upon Mr. Mcane's amendment to the resolution introduced by the Committee on Foreign Relations, was clearly an expression of as the President and Senate had recommended it, many members felt themselves bound, from constitutional motives, to vote for the appropriation, who otherwise would have voted against it. was, throughout, opposed to this measure; because, in the first place, I could not see the least benefit which this nation was to derive from its adoption; while, upon the contrary, it will be attended by an expense but little, if any, shore of one hundred thousand dollars, and perhaps by consequences which may involve our country in difficulties from which she may never extricate herself. Feeling that the best interest of my country was at stake, and believing that my constituents would never sanction such a measure I felt impelled, by a sense of duty as your Representative, ot offer my reasons, on the floor of Congress, in opposition to it. My speech has been published; and as it is to my constituents alone that I have to answer for my political acts, I thought But there is another important fact, which, I am confident, will go far to convince you of the impropriety of this government entering into, or having any thing to do with the deliberations at Panama. Some of the strongest arguments urged in favor of this mission was that there was now a family of sister Republics sprung up on the American Continent, and that we, as the oldest, ought to take the lead in all measures which might tend to meliorate the condition of man: and that we ought to fraternize with, and render to them, every aid which our experience would enable us to do, and that this meeting was intended as Council for the furtherance of Republican principles, and to fix, on a more solid basis, the Political institution of those new Republics." But what is this important fact? Why, it turns out, after all the fuss about sister Republics, and our being looked up to for information because of our experience, &c. &c. that the Emperor of Brazil, (the veriest despot on earth,) and the Kings of England and France, were also invited to be represented at this Congress of Republics ! And here let me inform you, that this important information was kept hid from Congress, (and for the purposes best known to the President and his Secretary of

now referred to a committee of twentyfour, one member from each State. No
report is expected from them before the
next session of Congress.

The next important subject, and perhaps the most important ever convassed this Congress.

Now, then, let me ask, if this ongress was intended alone for the benef of Republican principles, and the right of man, what busines has the Emperor of Brazil, or any of the crowed heads of Europe, to be represented there? Are we now to be told, that the Emperor of Principles of the standard of the st Now, then, let me ask, if this to to be represented there? Are we now to be told, they the Emperors and Kings are proper persons to deliberate upon our interests, and that they will aid us and those South American Republics in maintaining our iberties? No, felow-citizens. I awfylly fear that there is some hidden mys/ery in this plan of the administration, of which we are not to be informed until it may suit their interest; for whenever Republics call way Men. for whenever Republics call upon Monarchies for assistance and advice, we may justly conclude that they are in a fair way to ruh; for it is a maxim to be observed and never to be departed from, " never take advice from your enemies:" and here let me ask, who are so great enemies to Republics as Kings and Em perors? both of whom have been invied to this Congress. Upon this part o my demands of that year, a surplus estimated tween Jackson and Columbus, in the communication you perhaps may thing at four millions nine hundred and fifteen of Mississippi. 20th April, 1826. me rather prolix ; if so, my apolory must be found in the novelty and inportance of the subject.

The unhappy difference between the General Government and the State of Georgia, which grew out of the Treaty of the Indian Springs, has been betunately adjusted and settled by a Tresty con cluded since the meeting of longress, which has been ratified, and wich, it is

believed, will be satisfactory to a parties.
The contemplated National Rad from his place to New Orleans, is a sibject of intense interest to all the county south west of this-and knowing that my con stituents must deeply participate in this feeling, I took the earliest occision to communicate your claims to the Secretary of War, under whose charge his subect then was. The correspondence was published, and laid before you. The Engineers have reported to Congress three general routes for its location; the Eastern, Middle, and Western routes. This report was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals, who have reported a bill throwing entirely out of the that the President shall appoint three Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to examine the Middle and Western routes, and locate the road upon one of them.

Should the Middle route be selected, I am assured by the Secretary of War, that the direct line which leads through my district shall be accurately examined and duly attended to. The bill, I presume, cannot be acted on definitely

during this session. According to the wish of the Legisla passage of resolutions at their last session, I introduced two resolutions, one the State of North Carolina the sum of ary, 1826. \$19,940, which sum the State said to Indian Reservees, for lands which the United States granted to them in be simple, olution was referred to the Committee 1826. on Indian Affairs, who decided anfavora-President to appoint Commissioners to 1826. hold a Treaty with the Cheroke Indians, for the purpose of extinguising their the purchase of books, and defraying certitles to land within the chartered limits tain expences for the use of the Library of North Carolina. The Committee to of Congress. 3d March, 1826. whom this was referred, has igreed to for that object but there being such a Louis. 3d March, 1826. quantity of business before it, it will be inpossible to act further upon i this ses-

There were many other shjects of minor importance acted on, and which I would mention with pleasure, but the length to which my communication has already extended, forbids it.

In conclusion, fellow-citizes, permit me to congratulate you upon he present flourishing state of our finances and also upon our pacific relations with the world, and upon our extended commercial intercourse, which induces the lope that each succeeding year will add o the re-ceipts into the Treesury, and nable us in a short time, to discharge the national

The following brief, taken rom the Annual Report of the Secretar of the Treasury will not, I presume, be uninteresting to you:

During the past year, the recipts into the Treasury have been more san suffiamended, it is impossible to say what formed of the fact.) until the discussion cient to meet all the demands won gov-may be the final result. The subject is had nearly closed in the House of Repre-

year, (1826) the Secretary estimates the Indian Department for the y that there will be received from cus shousand eight hundred and twe toms, twenty-four millions of dollars-from public lands, one million-bank dividends, three hundred and eighty five thousand dollars—miscellaneous and in-cidental receipts, one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars-making an aggregate of twenty-five millions five hundred thousand dollars. The expenditures of the year are estimated as follows, to wit: civil, miscellaneous, and diplomatic, two mil lions thirty-two thousand four hundred and fifty-four dollars and sixty sixty cents -military service, including fortifica-tions, ordnance, Indian department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming 1826. the militia, and arresrages prior to the first of January, 1817, five millions five ding one term of the District C hundred and twenty five thousand six the Western district of Penns hundred and sixty-two dollars and fifty- 5th April, 1826. five cents-naval service, including the gradual increase of the navy, three miland twelve dollars and eighty-one centspublic debt, ten millions-making to-gether twenty millions five hundred and eighty-four thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars and two cents; which will leave in the Treasury, on the 31st of December, 1826, after satisfying all the thousand two hundred and sixty-nine dol-

lars and ninety eight cents."

1 cannot conclude without observing. that the next Presidential election is looked upon by many of our sages in politics, as the most important era in the history of the present generation.

Those in power must be put out, or the wishes, and perhaps best interests, of this nation, may be triumphed over forever. And here let me say, that Gen. ANDREW JACKSON is looked upon here as being able to effect this desirable object. His friends are daily increasing, and are sanguine of his success. For my part, there is no event in future, upon which I look with more certainty, than his election to the Chief Magistracy of this Nation. And the reflection is peculiarly gratifying, when I recollect that he was not only my own, but the decided choice of those whom I now have the honor to represent. Your friend and fellow-citizen,

SAM. P. CARSON.
Washington, May 13, 1826.

LIST OF PUBLIC ACTS

Passed at the First Session of the 19th Congress compensation to the members and office: s and for the contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress. Approved 23d

2. An act making appropriations for the payment of the Revolutionary and other Pensioners of the United States. 18th January, 1826.

3. An act altering the time of holding the District Court in the Northern District of New York. 1st February, 1826.

4. An act to revive and continue in force ture of our State, as expressed by the an act, entitled " An act fixing the compensations of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representadirecting an inquiry into the expediency tives, of the Clerks employed in their of the General Government rounding to Offices, and of the Librarian. 1st Febru-

5. An act to annul " An act concerning wreckers and wrecked property, passed by the Governor and Legislative Council ted States granted to them in he simple, by the Governor and Legislative Council 35. An act authorizing the payment of within the limits of our State. The rest of the Teritory of Florida. 1st February, interest due to the State of Maryland.

6. An act to authorize the Legislature bly to the claim. The other resolution of the Senate of Ohio to sell the lands

7. An act making appropriations for

8. An act concerning the transportation report the sum of five thousand dollars of the mail between Vincennes and St.

9. An act for the survey of a route for Canal between the Atlantic and the Gulf

of Mexico. 3d March, 1826. 10. An act to extend the limits of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia. 3d March, 1826.

11. An act making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six. 14th March, 826.

12. An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year one thousand eight hundrd and twenty six. 14th March, 1826.

13. An act making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States. for the year eighteen hundred and twenty six, and for other purposes. 14th March 1826.

14. An act to authorize the Legislature of the State of Mississippi to appropriate the amount of the three per cent. fund arising from the sales of public lands.

14th March, 1826. 15. An act making appropriations for surplus fund. 18th May, 1826.

Thousand eight hundred and twe 25th March, 1826.

16. An act making appropriat the Military service of the United for the year one thousand eight and twenty-six. 25th March, 18

17. An act to confirm the sup tary report of the Commissioner Western district Louisiana. 31s 1826.

18. An act to provide for the ment of an additional haval for April, 1826.

19. An act to extend the land in the Territory of Arkansas. 5 20. An act for altering the time

21. An act to authorize the State of

Pennsylvania to lay out and make a canal lions twenty six thousand six hundred through the United States public ground, near the city of Pittsburg. 14th April, 1826.

22. An act to equalize the duties on vessels of the Republic of Colombia, and their cargoes. 20th April, 1826.

23. An act appropriating a sum of money for the repair of the post roads between Jackson and Columbus, in the State

24. An act giving the right of pre-emp-tion, in the purchase of lands, to certain settlers in the State of Alabama, Mississioni, and Territory of Florida. 22d

25. An act to confirm the Reports of the Commissioners or ascertaining claims and titles to lands in West Florida, and for other purposes. 22d April, 1826.

26. An act supplementary to the seven al acts for ascertaining titles and claims to lands in the St. Helens, and Jackson Court-House Land Districts. 4th May, 1826.

27. An act to provide for the apprehension and delivery of deserters from French ships, in the ports of the United States.
4th May, 1826.

28. An act for altering the time of hole ding the Session of the Supreme Court of the United States for the Districts of Georgia and South-Carolina. 4th May, 1826.

29. An act to exempt the Professors, Stewarts, and Students of the different Seminaries of Learning, in the District of Columbia, from Military duty. 4th

May, 1826. An act to authorize the President of the United States to run and mark the line dividing the Territory of Florida from the State of Georgia. 4th May 1826.

31. An act to extend the lines of certain Land Districts in the State of Missouri. 4th May, 1826.

32. An act making appropriations for carrying into effect the appointment of a mission at the Congress of Panama. 4th May, 1826.

33. An act making further provision for the extinguishment of the debt due to the United States, by the purchasers of Public Lands. 4th May, 1826.

34. An act to alter the times of holding the Circuit Courts of the United States for the District of New York, and the April term of the Circuit Court for the District of Connecticut. 13th May, 1826.

13th May, 1826.

36. An act to authorize a subscription was to inquire into the expediency of apheretofore appropriated for the use of in the Louisville and Portland Canal propriating a sum of money is mable the schools in that Senate. 1st February, Company. 13th May, 1825.

37. An act making further appropriation for compensation and mileage to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives. 13th May, 1826.

38. An act to amend the several acts for the establishment of a Territorial Government in Florida. 15th May, 1826. 39. An act further to smend the charter of the town of Alexandria. 13th

May, 1826. 40. An act for the sale of a house and lot in New-Orleans, and a store-house at the quarantine ground in Louisiana. 15th

May, 1826. 41. An act to confirm certain claims to lands in the District of Opelousas in Louisiana. 16th May, 1826.

42. An act to alter the lines between he land districts in the Territory of

Michigan. 16th May, 1826. 43. An act to extend the time allowed for the redemption of land sold for direct

taxes in certain cases. 16th May, 1826. 44. An act for the subscription of Stock in the Dismal Swamp Canal Company. 18th May, 1826.

45. An act supplementary to "an act for the gradual increase of the Navy of the United States." 17th May. 1826.

46. An act making further appropriation for ten Sloops of War, and re appropriating certain balances carried to the

48. An act to authorize the sale and 1826. conveyance of the House belonging to the United States at the Hague. 18th May,

49. An act regulating the accountability for clothing and equipage issued to the army of the United States, and for the better organization of the Quarter-master's Department-May 18, 1826.

50. An act relative to the issuing of Executions in the District and Circuit Courts of the United States, in certain crses-May 18, 1826.

51. An act altering the time of holding the Courts of the United States in the Western District of Virginia-May 18, 1826.

52. An act concerning the seat of justice in Gallatin county, in the State of Illinois-May 18, 1826.

53. An act to enable the President to hold treaties with certain Indian tribes-May 18, 1826.

54. An act allowing fees to the District Attorney of Missouri-May 18, 1826.

55. An act to extend the time of loca ting Virginia Military land warrants, and returning surveys thereon to the General Land Office-May 18, 1826.

56. An act supplementary to "an act providing for the disposition of three several tracts of land in Tuscorawas county. in the State of Ohio, and for other purposes," passed the 20th of May, one thou saed eight hundred and twenty four .-May 18, 1826.

or. An act to alter the time of holding the District Courts in the District of North-Carolina—May 18, 1826.

58. An act supplementary to the act entitled "an act to incorporate the innab-Mants of the City of Washington, and to repeal all acts herecofore passed for that purpose," passed the fifteenth May, eighteen hundred and twenty. May 18, 1826.

the Courts in the District of Columbia. May 18, 1826.

60. An act to fix the time of holding the Circuit and District Courts of the United States in the District of Ohio. May 18,

61. An act to aid certain Indians, in the Creek Nation, in their removal to the west of the Mississippi. May 18, 1826.

62. An act to allow the transportation of goods, wares, and merchandise, to and from Philadelphia and Baltimore, by the way of Lancaster and York, or by the mail routes. May 18, 1826.

63. An act to enable the President of the United States to hold a treaty with the Chickasaw nation of Indians. May 18, 1826. 64. An act to regulate the summoning

of Grand Jurors in the District Courts. May 18, 1826. 65. An act declaring valid and legaliz-

ing certain sales of land in the State of Mississippi. May 18, 1826.

from the Chatahoochie to Line Creek, in the State of Alabama. May 18, 1826. 67. An act to perpetuate the evidence

relating to the sale of dwelling houses, lots, and lands, for the non-payment of direct taxes due the United States. May 18, 1826. 68. An act to allow compensation to

such witnesses, on the part of the United States, as may be imprisoned, to com pel their attendance in Court, on account of their inability to give security in a recognisance-May 18. 1826.

69. An act authorizing the payment of interest due to the State of Delaware— May 18, 1826. An act authorizing the importation

of statues of George Washington and those of his countrymen who may Alexander Hamilton, free of duty-May 18, 1826. 71. An act improving certain Har-

bours, and the navigation of certain Rivers and Creeks, and for authorizing surveys to be made of certain Bays, Sounds, and Rivers therein mentioned-May 18. 1826.

72. An act to provide for erecting a Penitentiary in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes-May 18, 1826. 73. An act to extend the width of the

Washington Canal-May 18, 1826. 74. An act making appropriations to defrey the expense of negotiating and car-

rying into effect certain Indian treaties-May 18, 1826. 75. An act to amend the charter of

Georgetown, in the District of Columbia -May 18, 1826.

76. An act to authorize the Secretary of the War Department to purchase a site for an arsenal at St. Louis, in the than the estimate of the Engineer. State of Missouri, and to provide for the erection of an arsenal on the same-May 18, 1826.

77. An act to authorize the Judge of sylvania, for the trial of certain cases. May 18, 1826.

78. An act to amend an act entitled was improving. It is said that the Archmaking a turnpike road in the county of has beforehand renounced the throne,

thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

79. An act to authorize the payment erecting Beacon Lights, placing Buoys, of interest due to the city of Baltimore.

80. An act concerning the United States Arsenal in Georgia. May 18, 81. An act appropriating lands for the

support of schools in certain townships and fractional townships not before provided for. May 18, 1826. 82. An act authorizing certain soldiers

in the late war to surrender the bounty land drawn by them, and to locate others, in lieu thereof. May 22, 1826. 83. An act making appropriations to

arry into effect the treaty concluded between the United States and the Creek nation, ratified the 22d April, 1826. May 22, 1826.

84. An act to fix the times and places of holding the District Courts of the United States in the District of Alabama. May 22, 1826.

85. An act allowing appeals and writs of error from the decisions in the District Court in the Northern District of New York, in certain cases. May 22, 1826.

86. An act authorizing the payment of interest due to the State of New-York. May 22, 1826.

87. An act to compensate the Registers and Receivers of the Land Offices, these the men whose attainments in literature for extra services rendered under the and science enable them to judge correctly con provisions of the second of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-one. May 22, If these considerations have no weight, some re 1826

88. An act to compensate receivers of public moneys for transporting and de-

positing the same. May 22, 1826. An act making appropriations for the public buildings in Washington, and for other purposes. May 22, 1826.

AMERICAN RIBLE SOCIETY.

Barres from the report of the operations of the American Bible Society, read are of minion that Mr. Boardman has greatly at the Anniversary meeting in New York on the 11th ult:

During the year which has now ended. there have been printed at the Repository, or are now in the Press, 28,250 bibles in English, 4000 in Spanish, and 2000 in French, making a total of 34.250. Of testaments, there have been printed 44,-750 in English, and 2000 in French; 46,-50; making a total of both of 81.000; which added to the amount stated in the Ninth Report, of 451,902, makes a grand total of 532,902 bibles and testaments, or parts of the latter, printed from the ste reotype plates of the Society in New York, and in Lexington (Ken.) or otherwise obtained for circulation during the society's existence. Plates for a Pocket bible have at length been completed, tho' after some delay; and an addition of 2000 has been put to press. The issues of young beginners." The present tense should from the 30th of April, 1825, to the 1st he used instead of the future will be Either bibles; 35,927 testaments; 52 Mohawk therefore, should be expunged. Adapting it: Gospels, and I Delaware Epistle. Total, 67,134. Which, added to the 372, 913 bibles and testaments, and parts of the latter issued in former years, make 65. An act appropriating a sum of the whole number issued from the commoney for the repair of the Post Road mencement of the institution to be 440,-047; exclusive of those issued by the Kentucky Bible Society and printed from plates belonging to this society, and those which have been procured by Auxiliary Societies from other quarters .-The issues of the scriptures in foreign languages have been considerably augmented during the past year. The account is as follows :- Spanish bibles. 2.705; French, 203; German, 157; Dutch, 1; total 2,943. Total of beth, 6,009.

> A writer in the N. York Commercial Advertiser states that the grave of Commodore Perry, at Trinidad, remains withthat place, to a spot where their patriotic beauty. so servilely has Mr. B. copied from his feelings would so naturally direct them; and that one only of the inhabitants can guide a stranger thither !

[Congress has passed a resolve to remove the mortal remains of the gallant Commodore from a foreign land, to his native soil: this is a national duty, that should long since have been performed.]

ED. WEST. CAR.

Georgia Canal .- Messrs. Jenckes and Van Slyke have contracted to cut and completely finish the canal from the Sa vannah to the Ogechee rivers, at \$8000 per mile: the work to be completed by the 1st of January, 1828. The length of this canal is sixteen miles. The cost to this execise in common schools. The limite was estimated by Colonel Clinton a \$162,676; but the sum named in the contract is but \$140,800; so that the ca nal will be completed for \$21,876 less

Items of late Foreign News.

It was said that Col. Serves, who was the District Court for the Western Dis- in the Imperial Guards under Napoleon. trict of Virginia, to hold the District and is now in the service of the Pacha o Court for the Western District of Penn- Egypt, has surrendered at discretion at Tripoliza.

The health of the emperor of Austria Alexandria," passed thirteenth July, one from attachment to private life.

halisbury:

JUNE 13, 1826

POR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN. BOARDMAN'S GRAMMAR.

ng the various expedients resorted to for money, none is more frequent than publishing books by subscription. This method ing books on the public by exaggerated ccourts and false statements, is generally taken o effet the sale of works which do not possess value sufficient to induce people to e them. If it be said that this is the nly by of ascertaining whether the publisher will beindemnified for his expenses; we confidentlyanswer, that any plece of compo so quetionable merit, is not worth the ink to Such works are commonly ushered print forth, blatered up by recommendations of perons eminent for their literary and scientific ac quisements. Formerly recommendations from sucl persons carried with them some weight; now they are truly so dog cheep, as to be expected as a matter of courte in every compilation, howeer worthless.
The most gross and flagrant impositions have

been practised on the community by the solicitors of subscriptions. Frequently by their splen did acounts and exaggerationspersons are induced tosubscribe for a work. Fow, we ask, are cerning the merits of a literary werk? Surely not. gard is due to this fact, that bocks have almos invariably been sold much cheaper to non-sub scribers than to subscribers. This is not an empty assertion, unsupported by facts. Were net the task too humble and invidious, I would enunerate frequent and repeated instances of

this let.
Thee remarks have been elicited by the examination of an English Grammar, published by Mr. John Doardman, of Richmond, Va. We overratedhis abilities, in thinking himself qualified to write a Grammar of the English Language. A more contemptible catch-penny than this, neer came under our observation. At first weconsidered it almost beneath criticism : but at lingth we have deemed it best to expose

its slener claims to public favour.
Our set charge against the compiler (for he can male no pretensions to authoriship) is that he is unable to write the English language correctly : much less to compose a treatise to assist others in doing so. This we will demonstrate by extracts from his preface, which we presume to be his own composition. "When considering the numerous," &c. To what noun or pronoun does the participle considering, refer, agreeably to the 23d rule of his Grammar? If it have any merit, it will principally be in the method or mode of adapting it to the capacity adapting what? the method or mode?- " Many and most authors," &c; many is redundant, and therefore unnecessary .- " Without stopping to mistakes are taken from a single half page of the preface. Of the whole preface, we say that piece of composition so loose, so inelegant, so ponded. bungling, would do no credit to a school-boy in in the vistibule of literature.

Our remarks have hitherto been confined to Mr. B's preface, for the following reason; that it s the orly original piece of any length in the book. 'he Grammar is a mere naked transcript of Mr. Mrray's, with a very few alterations (and we are ceptical whether these are improvements,) ut entirely shorn of those excellent and udiciousremarks which adorn, in an eminent degree, he pages of Mr. Murray. We indeed recognizin every page, Murray's Grammar, the companion of our youthful studies-but it apout a stone or even a stake to guide pears like the naked oak withered by a blast of visit lightning stripped of its foliage, deprived of its original, but he has inserted a part of Murray's Exercises to which he has [judiciously?] added the key if the same volume. Was this for the purpose denhancing the price of the book?

> The ony thing original in this Grammar, is the methel of parsing, and the insertion of five of Murra's notes among the rues. The common method of parsing consists of brief elegant formulæ d defining the attributes and relations of the diffrent parts of speech. We have carefully examined the method proposed by Mr. B. and aftertandid and attentive consideration, we are constained to say, that it our estimation, it is labourd unwieldy, tedious, useless, requiring moretine than can be conveniently devoted of this essy will not permit us to examine Mr. B's method in detail. Admitting for a moment a two-peany pamphlet would have been a more lic, the Mr. Murray's Grammar with Mr. Boardmn's name attached to it.

We live finished the humiliating, the invidious tar of pointing out the defects in Mr. Boardan's Grammar. If we have not called the attation to its merits as well as its faults; if we hav not stopped to remark on excellencies; answer, that the limits of a newspaper essay, a Mr. Bristol 84.

would admit some more extensive: and that, of the defects of this grammar, as a manual for be-ginners, "the half has not been told."

.......

We cannot conclude without giving Mr. B. the following advice, which may be of use to many others. If he ever becomes author again; or if a second edition of his grammar be called for, that he previously give " his days and nights to the volumes" of Murray and other elegant and correct writers; that he may acquire, himself, a knowledge of the English Language, before he attempts to teach it to others.

THE TOMB OF WASHINGTON.

We stated in our paper of the 23d ult, that a party of about 30 members of Congress, who red a steam-boat to go from Washington City down the Potomac on a visit to the Tomb of Gen. Washington, at Mount Vernon, had been refused permission to land, and otherwise treated uncivilly, by Judge Washington, proprietor of Mount Vernon, and nephew to the late Gen. Washington. Since then we have seen Judge Washington's excuse, or rather apology, for his conduct on that occasion. We have thought it fair to give the judge a hearing in his own defence, and have added his publication, below. We leave it to the reader to decide for himself. whether the Judge has, or has not, made it appear that his conduct towards the members of Congress was marked by that hospitality and gentlemanly demeanor which might be expected

PROM THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Mesers. Snowden & Thornton : I should not notice a statement made in the Na tional Journal, of the 16th inst. (said to be a rumour) respecting the steamboat party which landed at Mount Vernon, on Sun day last, if it were not to correct two mis representations contained in it, which I m persuaded, could not have received the countenance of either of the respectable and honourable gentlemen who com-posed, what is styled, "the 'ommittee." The first is, that " the Committee was not treated with common politeness.'

I should feel much mortified if I could suppose that my conduct was so under stood by the members of that body; but if it was, I beg them to believe, that as I try, is now offered for obtaining an East Indian had no cause, so undoubtedly, I had no intention, to treat them otherwise than with respect, after being assured by them that they were ignorant of the prohibition to visit Mount Vernon on that day, and in that mode; and this declaration, I trust, they will accept, not as an apology, but as an avowal of the feelings which influ enced my conduct towards them during our short interview. That I felt some irritation against the Captain of the boat. who, with a prohibitory letter, perhaps in his pocket at the time, could, from sor did motives, expose his passengers to dis appointment, and me to the unpleasant dilemma of either refusing them permis sion to visit the place, or, by making an cind, in effect, the probibition altogether,

I acknowledge. That my deportment may have indicated this feeling, is highly probable. Towards those who had been designedly kept in ignorance, of a mate commit." &c. Commit is an active verb, and rial fact known to the Captain, it was im should be followed by an objective case. These possible to entertain other than the most respectful feelings, with which I had hoped my behaviour entirely corres-

The other misrepresentation to be cor

rected is, that " the refusal was accompa nied by threats of instituting suits," &c What threats are to be understood as comprised under the &c. I know not -After stating to the gentlemen, that the commanders of all the steamboats on the river had been long since warned not to bring parties to Mount Vernon, I stated that I should certainly sue the captain of this boat for his present conduct. I expressed no other threat-I intended no thing beyond it. When those gentlemen expressed their regret that the Captain should be in this predicament.

consider them as the responsible persons I repudiated the proposition; and this was confirmed by my friend, Mr. Herbert. to the persons who afterwards assembled at the tomb, and who insisted upon send ing me their names.

The threat against the captain of the Surprise, I am determined to executewhenever I may have the opportunity, although I can scarcely hope that a resort to legal proceedings against the commanders of these boats, will contribute to protect my rights, if the passengers should think proper to indemnify them against the consequences of their violating them.

If the best efforts I can make to protect this spot from those intrusions which many painful and mortifying circumstances have constrained me publicly to forbid, nothing will remain for me but to the superiority of Mr. B's method, we think that abandon it altogether. I claim no particular privilege as attached to the place, or proper whicle of making it known to the pub- to the name of him from whose bounty I received it. I asked to be protected in those privileges only, which are the birthright of the humblest citizen of Virginia.

BUSH. WASHINGTON. Mount Vernon, 18th May, 1826.

Samuel A. Foote, Esq. Speaker of the House it is, (e speak conscientiously) because we of Representatives in the Connecticut legislature, could decover none of the latter, which are his has been elected U. S. senator from that state, own. I it be objected to us, that we have in room of Mr. Edwards, whose term of service made "garbled extracts" from his preface, we has expired. Mr. Foote received 94 votes, and that day; and that Messrs. M. A. Locke, S. L.

Mr. LIVINGSTON, of Louis tract from the speech of Mr. Livingston, in the House of Representatives, in which he pays a flattering, but very just, compliment to Gen, Jackson. That extract was com of course we cannot be chargeable with garbling the speech, to suit our own pu On examination of the speech, we find the following remarks in relation to Mr. Adams: the justness of which we are not disposed to gain-

say :

" In rendering an account to my constituents," says Mr. L. " of the public conduct I had pursued in their service, I told them what I truly felt, that in our disappointment [in the Presidential Election] we had much to console our disap-pointments, in the TALENTS AND PA. TRIOTISM of the successful candidate, [Mr. Adams] and that if the measures he should adopt were, as I believed they would be, calculated to promote the hahhinese of the country, I should consider it a duty not to embarrass, by any party means, the measures of his administration; and from this course nothing shall force w tempt me to swerve."

Mesers. LLOYD and RANDOLPH.

It is supposed that Mr. Randolph's excessive rudeness towards Mr. Lloyd, in the Senate, or the day he (Randolph) left Washington to embark for Europe, drew a challenge from that gentleman. The facts are these :- Mr. Ran dolph had declared his intention of leaving Washington for Baltimore; the carriage was at the door, and relays of horses on the road. As he was leaving the senate chamber, Mr. Lloyd handed him a note, which he op ned, and toe to pieces, saying something about "gentleman" and " impertinence"-then jumped into the carriage, and drove off.

The New-York "Times" newspaper, says that, in China, there are thirteen females to one male inhabitant, throughout the Empire! A fine opening for those antique beaux who have sinned away the day of grace in Matrimony, without finding an help-mate in their own coun-

On our first page, will be found the circular letter of Sam'l. P. Carson, Esq. representative in Congress from the Morganton district, which was communicated to us for publication.

TO THE PUBLIC.

It is with chagrin and mortification, that the Editor of the Western Carolinian is compelled to announce to the public, that a despicable imposition has been practised upon him. The obituary notice of "Capt Garnett S. Jones." and of " Wm. L. Gwyn," who were announced in this paper of the 23d ult. as having died in Hillsboro, Jasper county, Georgia, was a base and mischievous fabrication. The parents of these worthy young gentlemen reside in Wilkes county, in this state, and have received information from them of a later date than the letter announcing their decease. The letter containing the obituary, was postmarked at Hillsbore', Geo. 2d May, and signed by the assumed name of an esteemed friend of the Editor's. The name of our friend being attached to the letter, was sufficient to preclude all suspicion as to any fraud or imposition. From what motive the anthor of this malignant forgery was actuated is not known,-unless his purpose was to gratify feelings of malice, interest, envy, or revenge. It is humbling to our pride as men, to think there is a civilized being who is so far lost to the better feelings of humanity, as to sport with the finest sensibilities of our nature, and prostitute the awful character of death to his detestable purpose of Slander. Efforts will be made to detect the wretch who has, either thoughtles ly or wickedly, committed an act so strongly marked by innate depravity; and it is hoped he may be exposed to the scorn and co giving their names, requested that I would of the community.

> CELEBRATION of the FOURTH of JULY. In pursuance of previous notice, the citizens of Salisbury assembled in the Court-House, on Saturday, the 3d inst. with the view of entering into some suitable arrangements for celebrating the 50th anniversary of American Independence. Dr. S. L. Ferrand was called to the chair, and Philo White requested to act as secretary. After the meeting had been thus organized, it was moved, and unanimously Resolved, that, as the approaching 4th of July will be the half-centennial anniversary of the American Declaration of Independence, the day ought to be celebrated in a style more imposing than is usual on similar occasions;

Resolved, That a Dinner be given on that lay,-and that it be served up in some grove. (should it be convenient,) in such a style as to accommodate all classes of society, and at the same time to do honor to the day; and that Messrs. Rich'd H. Alexander, Isaac Burns, Samuel Lemly, John L. Henderson, and George W. Brown, be a committee to make the necessary arrangements for the occasion; to request some gentleman to deliver an Oration,-&c. &c.

Resolved, That a Ball be given in the evening; and that Messrs. M. A. Locke, C. Fisher, Sam'l Lemly, Hugh Meenan, Ezra Allemong, and Henry Giles, be the managers thereof.

Resolved, That Capt. Lemly be requested to call out his company of Light Infantry Blues, on Ferrand, and Philo White, be a committee to

munition, beverage, &c. for the military.

Resolved, That all the surviving Soldiers of the Revolution in this county, be invited to partnke of the Dinner; and that Messrs, C. Pisher, D. F. Caldwell, and John L. Henderson, be a committee to invite them.

Resolved, That Mesers. D. F. Caldwell, C. Fisher, and J. Sneed, be a committee to prepare toasts to be drank on the occasion.

S. L. FERRAND, Chr'n. PHILO WHITE, Sec'y.

Arrangements for the Celebration.

We are authorized to state, that the Commit tee of Arrangements have contracted for a Dinner on the 4th, to be furnished at the Mansion Hotel; as also for a Ball in the evening of that day, at the same place. Considerable pains will be taken to furnish a Dinner not only worthy of the occasion, but also at a rate so low that the circumstances of none can preclude them, on the score of expense, from participating in the celebration of the day. The Ball will also be afforded at a low rate. Separate subscription papers, for the Dinner and for the Ball, are left at the bar of the Mansion Hotel, where all those gentlemen who are desirous of partaking of one, or joining in the other, are invited to call and subscribe.

Mr. Thomas Dews has been requested, and has consented, to deliver an Oration on that day; David F. Caldwell, Esq. will read the Declaration of Independence; and Col. Yarbro' act as

A procession will be formed at the Mansion Hotel; the military in front, the Ladies next, and all others to follow; and march by files through the Cross streets to Main street at the Bank; from thence up Main street to the Court-House, where the civic exercises of the day will commence,-1st, by prayer; 2d, by reading the Declaration; 3d, by the delivery of an Oration,-&c. &c.

The ladies are particularly requested to join in the procession at the Mansion, and move from thence round into the Court-House, to witness the exercises there. All the citizens of the town, as well as those from the adjacent country, and such strangers as may be among us at the time, are requested to join in the procession, with the details of which the Marshal of the day is charged.

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As this is the Fiftieth anniversary—the halfcentennial celebration, of an event more glorious than any the world has known for a long lapse of ages, it is confidently believed no artificial incentive will be required to call together a numerous assemblage of our citizens.

A " DEXTEROUS" POLITICIAN. The Kentucky Whig, in speaking of a speech delivered in Congress by Mr. Lecompt, from that state, says that " the writer of, the speech has had the dexterity, in the short space of twelve lines of the printed speech, to insert thirteen LIES." This is certainly lying at a very round rate. Mr. Lecompt (or the " writer" his speech) must be possessed of the lying Spirit himself,-or else he would not be so "dexterous" at lying, as to tell thirteen lies in twelve lines!

MISSION TO PANAMA.

It is stated on what is deemed good authority. that the meeting of the Congress at Panama, is postponed till the ensuing fall. And, in consequence, it is said that Mr. Adams has left it to the discretion of Messrs. Sergeant and Rochester either to embark for their destination now, or remain at home till fall. It is presumed they will make choice of the last alternative, on account of the unhealthiness of the climate at Panama during the summer season. We add the following articles on the subject:

PANAMA.

Private accounts from Washington, (says the New York Mercantile Advertiser,) state that our Government has been notified that the Congress of Panama will not assemble before the month of October. The departure of our Ministers deferred till that time

CONGRESS of PANAMA.

FROM THE NEW-YORK AMERICAN The Mercantile Advertiser, of this morning, has the following paragraph:

We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter from Carthagena, of April 13th, (received by way of Mobile,) which states that a French frigate had arrived from Brest, with Commissioners from the Government of France to the Congress of Panama, and with, as was supposed, authority to form a treaty with Colombia .- The letter adds, " there is very great expectation that Spain will very soon follow the example of France."

There is, however, we imagine, very little doubt, that the session of the Congress will be postponed till autumn. Accounts as late as the middle of April from the Isthmus have been received, and at that time the deputies from two only of the American nations had arrived. The departure, therefore, at this season, of our minister, would be unnecessary and useless, and it has been accordingly postponed. The information of the Albany Argus, that Mr. Sergeant and Mr. Rochester were to embark in the Lexington sloop of war, next month, was doubtless deemed correct when given, but it is nevertheless inaccurate. It is doubtful, we apprehend, whether the Lexington will not proceed at once to the Brazil station, without touching at Carthagena or Porto

devise means for defraying the expense of am- | mode of conveying to Mr. Anderson the | sed into the hands of Mr. Archibald Mc-

decision of the government.

What ground there may be for supposing, with the letter above referred to, that Spain will very soon follow the example of France" in sending commissioners to Panama, we have no particular means of judging, though we confess we have seen no indication of any such purpose in our direct European accounts which are considerably later, than any that could have been received at Carthagena at the date of the 13th April.

There cannot be much doubt that both Mexico and Colombia would consent to Cuba's remaining under its present dependence on the crown of Spain, if Spain would in turn acknowledge the independence of those countries, and it is most manifestly for the interest of the United States that such a course should be take

THE UNIVERSITY.

The Committee of Appointments for the University of N. Carolina, assembled at Chapel-Hill, on Tuesday last, to make choice of Professors of Modern Languages and Mathematics. For the first named Professorship, a French gentleman named Hantz, now residing near Boston, was selected; to the latter, Mr. James Philips, an Englishman, residing near New-York, was appointed. There were so many applicants, and the testimonials they produced of their qualifications so flattering and abundant, that great difficulty, we understand, was experienced in effecting a choice. It may be well to state, that the Professorship of Modern Languages, is one recently created; the Mathematical Chair was vacated by the transfer of Pro-fessor Mitchell to the Chemical Chair, which had become vacant by the resigna-tion of Mr. Olmsted. Ral. Register.

JACKSON IN PHILADELPHIA.

At a large and respectable meeting of the democratic citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, friendly to the election of General Andrew Jackson, to the office of President of the United States, held pursuant to public notice at the County Court House, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday afternoon, May 25th, at 4 o'clock. On motion, Jacob Holgate, Esq. was called to the chair, and Frederick Steever and Henry Horn were chosen secretaries.

After the meeting had been addressed by gentlemen, the following resolutions were passed, with great unanimity :

Resolved, That our confidence in the untarnished integrity, experience, abilities, and well tried patriotism of General Andrew Jackson, remains unimpaired, and that we regard his elevation to the chief magistracy as essential to the revival of republican principles, republican virtues and republican practices, in the superintendance of our republican instituto accomplish his elevation, are alike due to the country we love and the hero who saved it.

Resolved, That a committee of twentyfive be appointed from among the democratic citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, to constitute a permanent committee of vigilance and superintendance, whose duty it shall be to draft and to circu'ate an address to our fellow republicans throughout the Union, to communicate with similar committees in other states, or in the various counties of this commonwealth, and to pursue generally, all such measures as may be deemed expedient, in order to insure, at the close of the present term of the Presidential office, the triumphant election of the people's candidate.

WASHINGTON, MAT 22 One or two members, during the sitting yesterday morning, expressed a belief that it is unconstitutional, and at variance with the rules of the House, to legislate on Sunday. The Speaker decided, that although not usual for the House to legislate on that day, it is fully competent for the House to do so. Journal.

Mr. Mercer gave notice before the House adjourned, that he should this morning move for a call of the House; and Mr. Weems, of Maryland, also gave notice that he should move to record on the Journal, the names of all the members who have drawn their full pay, and bsented themselves without leave of the House.

Captain Symmes is engaged in giving lectures at Boston on his new theory .-We find it stated that he lectured on Thursday last to a very respectable audience, who listened to him with attention. A letter from one of the audience, signed a convert," says, "he listened for the ravings of a madman, and heard the speculations of a philosopher and sage.

The "North Carolina Journal," published by Mr. James A. Patterson and edited by Major John A. Cameron, at Fayetteville, made its first appearance on the 17th instant. It is handsomely printed on a large sheet, and, judging from the talents displayed in the editorial matter of the first number, will no doubt rank among the most respectable journals of the State.

Bello, resourse being had to some other The "Cape Fear Recorder" has pas-

Laine Hooper.
The "Americam Recorder," which had been suspended for a few weeks, has changed its title to that of "Washing-ton Herald, and N. Capolina Commercial Journal," and is now published by Mess. Hammond & Yeoman.

> PROM THE NEW YORK STATESMAN. RUNAWAY SUBSCRIBERS.

We are inclined tobelieve that proprietors of Newspapers rould do a service to the community by phlishing the names of such mean spirited men as subscribe for papers, and afte receiving them, one, two, or three yers, as the case may be, change their reidence by running away or otherwise lesing the printer unpaid, the paper still going, and the post-master to inform that the subscriber had made off, beg and baggage. All flagrant cases at least should be published.

Anson Gibbs received the Statesman at Ovid, Seneca county, to the amount of \$11 94, and went off without paying for it. This is the only recommendation we can give him to the confidence of others.

The siege of the Castle of Cullao.

We have heretofore given the particulars of the surrender of the Castle of Callao, and made some allusion to the deplorable state to which the garrison was reduced during the siege; but the following picture exhibits the most amalling sufferings that it were possible for humani-

The garrison and inhabitants of Callag were reduced to a deplorable state, almost starvation; dead bodies were found in the houses and streets, that had died of hunbeen killed, or staved to death. From the extreme want of food in his family, he gave Gen. Rodi a medal presented to him by the Peruvas Government, whilst President of Peru, valued at thirty thousand dollars, for a half barrel of beef and a small quantity of rice. It is ascertained as a fact hat the Horses and Mules, they were compelled to kill, to prevent their dying of starvation, were sold to the inhabitants at the enormous sum of \$17 per peund. A single fowl \$30, and ship biscuit at \$8 a piece; there castles—they had all been eaten by the inhabitants. At the commencement of the siege there were 1500 troops in the Castle, 4500 in the town. At the surrender there were but 300 troops and 500

Considerable extitement has been to exact a tonnage duty on the Canal Boats; in consequence, there were loud complaints against government. On an application to the U. S. Comptroiler, he denies that the aforesaid Collector had any

Pennsylvania Cantl.-We observe that the Pennsylvania Canal Commissioners have advertised to eccive proposals for the excavation of Canal, and the construction of locks ad other works necessary thereto, from he River Swatara, to

ster County, New V charge a large rock with two thousand pounds of gun-powler, and it is expected that the report of the explosion will be heard over a great part of the New England States.

Bible Societies .- Ther are 3000 Bibe ocieties in the word, founded all within wenty years. Ther annual receipts are shout /1,000,000 (\$1,500,000,) and more tean three millions of Bibles have been distributed over the globe in 140 different languages.

Beverly R. Grayson, W. Haile, and John H. Norton, are announced as candidates o represent the state of Mississippiin Congress, in the place of the lamented Mr. Raakin.

Counterfeit Fifty Cent Bills, of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, are said to be in circulatin in Charleston.-They are pretty wellexecuted, and calculated to deceive pesons not generally conversant in Bank Bls.

J. G. A. Williamso, Esq. of Person county, (in this state) as been appointed CHARLESTON PRICES, May 26.

CHARLESTON PRICES, May 20.

Cotton, S. Island, 35 a 40; stained do. 16

Maine and Santee, 13 a 23 cts.; short staple, 8
a 10 cents; Whiskey, 33 a 35 cents; Bacon.
6 a 7; Hams, 8 a 9; Lard, 8 a 9; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch.) 22 a 24; Coffee,
Prime Green, 15½ Inf. to good, 13½ to 15.
Georgia Bank Bills—1½ to 2 per cent. siscount.
North-Carolina Do.—3 a 3½ per cent. discount.

Cottons.—In the early part of the week some sales of Maine and Santee Cottons were making at our quotations; and Uplands were moving off with some steadiness; but the unfavorable accounts which have since flowed in upon us from both France and England, have brought our market to a stand. We have reduced our quotations of Uplands to 8 a 10 cents, at which rates it is expected the market will onen, with the it is expected the market will open with the coming week.

Courier.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, May 31. FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, May 31.

Cotton, 8 a 8½; flour, fine, 5 a 6, super-fine scarce, 6; wheat, 90 cents a \$1; whiskey, 40 to 42½; peach brandy, 60 a 70; apple do. 60; corn, 55 to 90; bacon, 7 a 8; salt, Turks Island, 75 a 75 per bush.; molasses, 40 49; sugar, muscovado, 10½ a 11; coffee, prime green, 19 19; 2d and 3d quality, 15 a 11; tea, hyson, \$1 20 a 1 20; flaxseed, 75; tallow, 10 a 11; beeswax, 28 a 30; rice 3 50 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 5½ a 6, pr, 100 lbs.; tobacco, leaf, 4½ a 5; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt. Observer.

CAMDEN PRICES, May 27.

Cotton, 8 a 9 1 4; corn, \$1 12 a 1 15 bacon, 9 to 10; whishey, 42 to 45; bran dy, peach 65 to 75, apple 60 to 65; tallow 11 a 12; flour, 6 25 to 7; tobacco. (manufactured) 12 to 15.

CHERAW MARKETS, June 9.

Bacon, 9 10; Brandy, apple 45, peach 60 75; bagging 20 to 24; butter 20 a 25; coffee, prime green, 20 a 22; cotton 8 to 9; corn scarce \$1 10; fiaxentirely without food, and in a state of seed 80 a 85; flour 6 a 7; lard 9 a 10; starvation; dead bodies were found in the molasses 50 to 62; oats 50 a 80; sugra, prime !2 to 14, common 11 a 11; salt, ger. The Marquis Torretagle a patriot Liverpool 90, Turks Island, &c. 75 General whom the Royalists held as a a 85; tallow 9; tea, gunpowder and prisoner] his wife and family, have either imperial 1 50 to \$1 75; wheat \$1 a 1 25; whiskey 40 a 45.

Marricd,

In the Forks of the Yadkin, (in this county) on the 21st ult. by Caswell Harbin, Esq. Mr. Joshua Riley to Miss Elizabeth Miller. Also, in Boshuk Riley to Miss Enzaoeth Miler. Also, in the Forks, on the 25th ult. by Nathan Cornell, Esq. Mr. Joseph Miller to Miss Eunice Dever.

Near Mocksville, in this county, on the 30th ult. by John Clement. Esq. Dr. Alfred Cook to Miss Salba. Towarding. Miss Sally Torrentine.

At the house of his brother, Mr. James Huie, was not a dog or cat to be found in the place at the time of the surrender of the place at the time of the surrender by the returned from the United States' Squadron in the Ludies. He sailed from the United States, during last season, in the sloop of war Hornet, and continued stationed on board that hip, till, owing to a decline of health, he obtain ed leave of absence, in April, to visit his relative inhabitants; thus, you see, that out of and friends in this place. But it was his desti6000 souls, there were but 800 left.

on to be cut off, and removed from time to
eternity, ere he had scarcely exchanged salutations with all his magnetime. This follows with all his magnetime. raised in the State of New-York, by the ed with as flattering prospects as perhaps any attempt of the U. S. collector at Buffalo in the Navy: his devotion to the service, his cer's career in the service of his country, opengentlemanly demeanor, and social virtues, in-sured him the approbation and esteem of his fellow-officers. He bore the most honorable tes-timonials from Com. Woolsey, then senior offi-cer on the West India Station; from Capt. denies that the aforesaid Collector had any authority to exact a tonnage, &c. There, we presume, the affiir will rest.

Woodhouse, commander of the ship Hornet; and from others of his senior officers.—He has left an aged mother, and many other connexions, in and near this place, to mourn over his premature death.

A few days since, at the scat of Col. William W. Erwin, in Burke county, Mrs. Catharine
Sharpe, relict of the late William Sharpe, Esq. at an advanced age. Her amiable disposition and exemplary piety, secured the esteem and affection of all her acquaintances.

In New Castle, Delaware, on the 28th ult. the a point on the Susqiehanna, opposite the Hon. Nicholas Van Dyke, a Senator from that

mouth of the Juniat. The work will be commenced about he fourth of July.

A Grand Explaion.—To answer double purpose of celebrating the next anniversary of our independence and making improvements, same of the citizens of Illust County, New York.

report of operations for cataract in the eye: it shall go in next week.

By Saturday's Mail.

The drought continues, in this section of country. The wheat harvest has commenced: the grain proves to be very good, but, generally expense, &c. and receive the thanks of the subspeaking, the yield is small. Corn is \$1 per oushel, and flour 7 to 8 dollars per barrel; flour will, however, be much lower after harvest, as the crop is tolerably good; but corn must continue high for some time, unless we soon have rain, to save the growing crop.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

London papers to the 22d of April have been received in Boston. They contain very little news. It was expected that the dissolution of Parliament would take place some time from the middle of May to the second week in June, but the precise time was not fixed. At the latest dates from Greece, Missolonghi had not surrendered, and the accounts of this event before received, as we conjectured, were untrue. The Earl of Liverpool, in the House of Lords, in answer to an inquiry respecting the letter which has been published in many of the papers, purporting from S. Carolina, but from Lincoln county in the force of Equilibrium and the thin state, and that he is an accomplise of the before received, as we conjectured, were onsent of the Senate. Consul at Laguira, in S. America. We inderstand he will probably depart for the place of his destination in the course of this summer.

N. C. Jour. lished in many of the papers, purporting the from S. Carolina, but from Lincoln county in this state, and that he is an accomplice of the notorious Wear, now in jail in that county. His facts mentioned in the letter could not owner is requested to come forward, prove his therefore be true, for it represented Misproperty, pay charges, and take him away.

JAMES WISEMAN, Sheriff.

Lexington, June 9th, 1826.

rance, that M. Villele had devent England, France, and Austria had agreed on dictating to Turkey an arrangement with Greece, and in consequence, for the observance of neutrality, France would not allow of open contributions for the Greeks.

The Greeks are said to have obtained

some naval successes.

It is said, that a conspiracy to revolutionize Spain, had been discovered; and that one of the conspirators declared there is, in London, a Directing Revolutionary Committee, of which Mina is President.

From St. Petersburg the advices are to the 1st of April. The Russian army is said to be looked on with alarm by Czar. An article in the Journal de St. Petersburg, of the 21st March, states, that the Russian soldier is too idle, and, in a state of peace, gives his ear too readily to the insinuations of ill-disposed and innovating reformers. It adds, that the government itself seems now inclined to attend to the subject; and a plan is said to be in contemplation to employ those mercenaries, in time of peace, on works of public utility. Not a syllable is said of the Greeks or Turks, in these papers; the press of Petersburg is under too strict a " surveillance."

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

By the arrival of the ship Charleston, Capt. Hitchcock, from Curracoa, the editors of the N. Y. Commercial, have files of papers to a late date. Capt. H. confirms the report of an insurrection at Valencia, under General Paez. Several of the principal inhabitants had been killed, by the forces under Paez, whose army consisted of from 2 to 3000 men .--He was said to be on his way to Caracas, to separate that part of the republic from the other two and make it a distinct government. Such was the consternation at Laguira and Puerto Cabello, that all vessels having provisions on board were prohibited from leaving port, and that these ports were to be free from duties for six months. The Dutch Consul requested the Governor of Curacoa to dispatch to the above mentioned place, a sloop of war to protect foreign merchants and their property, and to receive him on board. Two days after the reception of board. the letters, a sloop of war was sent ac-cordingly to Porto Cabello, and the next day another sloop of war, to protect foreign merchants and all goods committed to the commander of the vessel for sale Patriot. keeping.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIS, What cannot Perfer's mighty power dispose?
What or I not teach, what secret not discloy?
Porter and Ginger the auxious bason warms;
Porter impels the cowardly to arms.
What like spiced Porter does the wretch comment, Spanish Samforter as from a friend? Opes his old purse, and buys a bottle more

Tust-" Timms more Porter."

Situation Wanted.

YOUNG MAN, who has a very thorough knowledge of Mercantile Business, and Book Keeping by double entry, wishes cure a situation as an assistant in a W. I. or drycure a situation as an assistant in a W. I. or dry-good store, as a salesman and accountant, in this or some adjacent county; a small compen-sation only will be requested. Satisfactory re-commendation as to character and capability, will be given. A line addressed to L. H. W. and left at the office of the Western Carolinian, will be promotly attended to. will be promptly attended to.

Lincoln county, June 5, 1826.

Ran Away,

FROM the subscribers, on Monday night, the 5th inst. a Negro Man by the name of JOE, aged about 30 years, common sized, very black, a flat nose, two or three of his front up-We are again obliged to crowd out the per teeth gone, and small eyes, sunk in his head. Also, a negro woman, by the name of ANNIKY, wife of Joe; she is quite small, about 23 years old, rather yellowish commplexion, hollow small feet, very active, and smokes and chews tobacco. Any person who will take up said Negroes, and confine them in any jail, and inform us, by writing, or sending word, to Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. shall be paid for their trouble,

Cabarrus county, N. C. June 8, 1826.

HENRY PROBES.

4117

Estate of John Weant. If there are yet any claims against the estate of the late John Weant, dec'd. unsatisfied, t is requested that they be presented to the Executor as soon as may be, properly authenti-cated for liquidation; and those who yet remain indebted to the estate, are desired to make payment without delay, as the Executor wishes t close the business of the estate as soon as possible. JACOR WEANT, $Ex^{\prime}r$. le. JACOR WI Rowan county, June 3, 1826.

Taken Up,

A ND committed to the jail of Davidson coun-ty, on the 5th instant, a negro man, who says his name is Reuben, and that he belongs to Christian Litener of Richland District, S. Caro-

AFFECTION. As the mile which affection bestown; And as soft as the breath of a rose. Bt sheds rousd the heart, in its happiest hour, 'neath the Hight from above !

doubly sacred, and doubly de ing shed in the hoar of woe. d blest is the tear which can sorrow beguile,

COURTSHIP by Mrs. Carey, authoress of "Lasting Impressions," a celebrated Novel, lastly published in

That I ne'er menut to wed, And protested he did not believe me. When next he renewed his profession I tried, but in vain, to say No; or I thought it a pity to frown on the youth, Then a smile could such pleasure bestow. So I held out my hand-Though sorry to part,
I shall not break my heart:"
We smil'd, and seemed to believe me.

JOHN RANDOLPH again. PROM THE ALEXANDEIA GASETTE. When the Senate, on Wednesday, the 3d ult. resumed the consideration of the Bankrupt Bill, Mr. Randolph moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed-and then went on to anawer the argument of Mr. Hayne, deproud independence with which every free-holder in Virginia now acted, and described the blessings which the present Constitution of that ancient and renowned Commonwealth distributed among her inhabitants. He than adverted to the deleterious efto white slaves, that the black slaves never injure the white breed, and nepress, for the same reasons he was oppossed to standing armies—he was for his friend from Missouri, because his friend was for him. The policy of the Government was to buy up all the Binkrupt Bill passed, it mattered not or John Quincy Adams, be elected the next President. He did not believe the President of the U. S. would be able to read the bill, co sisting as at did, of 78 pages and 93 sections, and he did not believe the members of the Senate had been able to give it the attention it required. He called the President's Message to the House of Representatives, on the Panama Mission, a stump speech; and pronounced the speech of another Pro-Sessor puerile, silly and self-sufficient. He declared he never asked a gentleman for money in the course of his life-and he never could do it-He gave a recipe to make a Bank-and denounced Unitarians in politics, who were trying to make a unit of this government. No family ever flourished without a family bible, and in buying a bible, he always would buy one he old booksellers, not from one who would sell a bible that had the 7th commandment printed, without the word not, though the omission of the word would suit very well the principles of some of the high dignitaries of this government. He never knew a man who was a Theologian, and Sir Robert Walpole never allowed the subject of religion to be discussed by Divines at his table, because, if he did, he should hear nothing but profanity. The American people were not the 100th part as enlightened as they ought to be-and a certain great orator and philologer, who proved that Congress had the right to dig Canals, because they could establish post roads, could neither speck grammatically, nor write grammarically—He protested against the eulogy paid to the mercantile community by Mr. Hayne, and throughout the whole of his remarks, dealt out the most unsparing abuse against the Secretary of

Daming him. He concluded his remarks, by give ing information that he had a fine double-barrel gun at home, which, he said, was at the service of any sheriff who might dare to come in his neigh . borhood, to execute any of the provisions of that law; or any agent of the Government who might venture to set

State, without, however, expressly

foot upon his lands, for the purpose of aving out roads and canals-He did not care whether constitutional or not -It mattered not to him what the Supreme Court said-thank God he could pull a trigger-he would use his double-barrel gun. What could they do with him-hang him? But that question must be tried by a Charlotte Jury : not by a Jury of this poor, miserable, corrupt ten miles square. A jury of the District of Columbia was no more competent to try a freeman, than a jury of free negroes. If those with whom he had been acting persevered in support of such a law the one under consideration, he would quit them forever. So help him God he never would vote with them again upon any question whate-ver. He would not vote with the administration, but never, never would he vote with any men that gave their sanction to that bill-and if the bill passed, he would not vote for Andrew Jackson. He gave them that warning, he said, and so help him God he would adhere to his determi-

ETIQUETTE versus GRAMMAR.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT. The Fditor of the New York Evening Post some time since, in answer to a card from some ladies, gave it as his opinion, that a visiting card from two or more ladies of the same name. should begin thus, (the ladies names being Reid:) The Miss Reids' compliments, &c. and that "the Misses Reid's compliment," is wrong. Will livered on Monday. Mr. R. com- the editor of the Post inform us how menced with a eulogy on the spirit of the plural of the name Cussedy, and others of similar termination, should be written, having reference at the same time to the rule of grammar which says, " Nouns which have y in the singular, with no other vowel in the same syllable, change it into ics in the plural," should be written Casfects of the paper system—glanced at sedies? How sould the plur of the the subject of slavery—and gave as a reason why he preferred black slaves, termination, be written with reference to the rule, that " Nouns ending in f. or fe, are rendered plur l by the ver became politicians, or came to change of those terminations into Congress. He was opposed to the ves:" Should Mr. Wolf's daughters be called the Miss Wolves?

INDIAN CORY AND FLAX.

M. Hadner, of Saxony, attributes the exhaustion of the soil by Indian corn to the roots after the crop is gathered. He therefore placks up the roots with the plant, and remarks that pense, and the degree of amelioration thus proguished from those who surround it. The same gentleman once sowed some flax seed that was 12 years old, and to his astonishment it produced the most beautiful fl x he ever saw.

A tailer is the ninth of a man, said a would-be-wit in the presence of a knight of the shears. 'But,' replied the tailor, 'a feel is no part at all."

A wit pacified a quarrelsome person the other day by observing, should not like to go up in a balloon with you for fear of falling out.

The same wit dining at a tavern sked for a wine glass: the waiter in bringing it accidentally let it fall. Zounds I did not ask you for a tum-

The fertility of insects is one of the most striking subjects in their economy. he Musea meridiana lays two eggs; Flea 12; the Silk-worm 500; the Goat moth 1000; various Cocci from 2000 to 5000; the Wasp 30 000; the Bee 40 000 or 50.000; the Alexiodes protella 200. 000; while the Termes fatale is computed to lay 211,442,600 in a year.

An act to authorize the State of Pennsylvania to lay out and make a canal through the United States' public ground, near the city of Pitts-

Be it enacted by the 'enate and House of Re-Be it enacted by the senate and mouse of re-presentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the consent of Con-gress is hereby given to the State of Pennsyl-vania, to lay out and make a canal through the United States' public ground, at the village of Lawrenceville, near the city of Pittsburg: Pro-Lawrenceville, near the city of Pittsburg: Fre-rided. That, in laying out and making said canal, the said State, the Engineers, artisans, or laborers, by her employed, shall not interfere with, or injure, any of the buildings, improve-ments, or other works, erected, or that may herereafter be erected, by, or for the use of, he United States.

sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, as a condition on which the assent of Congress is given, wherever, said canal shall cross any public or private road or highway, in said public ground, the State of Pennsylvania bridges to be erected fit for the passage of carts and wagons; and forever thereafter keep and maintain the said bridges passable and in good maintain the said bridges passable and in good round, the State of Pennsylvania shall cause repair, without receiving any toll or tolls, or any other compensation whatever,

JOHN W. TAYLOR. Speaker of the House of Representatives
JOHN C. CALHOUN, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate. Approved-April 25, 6.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

For the Encouragement

INDUSTRY and ENTERPRIZE. THE Rowan Agricultural Society, will hold their next meeting for the exhibition of domestic animals, bousehold manufactures, &c. in Salisbury, on the last Thursday and Friday, the 26th and 27thof October next, when the following meaning will be available.

following premium will be awarded:
To the Lady who shall exhibit the finest pair
of knit woollen Stockings, a premium of a ring
of North Carolina Old.
For the finest par of cotton Stockings the

like premium.

For the finest par of thread do. the like pre-

mium.

For the best pied of Carpeting, not less than twenty yards, 6 silve tea spoons.

For the best pied of negro's winter Cloth, not less than twentyyards, 2 dessert spoons.

For the best pied of Table Linen, not less than twelve yards, idessert spoons.

For the best pied of Curtain Cloth, not less than twenty yards, 3dessert spoons.

For the best Bonnt, made of native grass of straw, a premium will be given equal to its value.

HORSES. For the best stallion, over three years old, an elegant bridle, valued at

For the best brood stare do. do.

For the best Colt and Filly, three years old this spring, each
For the test Mule, three years old this

CATTLE. For the best Bull Calf, under two years old. For best the Heifer Calf, under two years

For the best Milch Cow (the criterion to be the quantity of good butter made in a given time, from her milk, which must be ertified) a silver Cream Ladle. For the best yoke of Oxen, SWINE.

For the best Boar, over one year old,
For the best breeding Sow (offspring to
e shown with her)
To the person who shall raise the greatest
pantity of Wheat, not less than twenty-five

bushels per scie, on any number of acres, not less than five a premium of

For the greatest quantity of Indian Corn, not less than fifty buthels, on any number of For the greatest quantity of Rye not less than twenty bushels per acre, on any number

of acres not less than tin,

For the greatest quantity of Cotton, not less than 1200/bs. pr acre, on any number of acres not less than five,

Competitors for any of the four last premiums

must furnish the Society with a written account of the mode of cultivaion, &c. pursued by them.

For the best managed Farm, of not less than one hundred acres of cultivated land, referring to the convenience of the necessary farm build ings, the quality of the fences, the general condition of every thing connected with the operations of busbandry, and the quantity of manure collected from the resources of the farm in proportion to its extent, and the number of labour-ers employed thereon, a silver tumbler will be

To decide the above, a Visiting Committee

will be appointed. For the greatest extent of Land reclaimed by covered ditches, the drains to present a surface above, which will not impede the usual process of ploushing. Competitors must consequent the method by which it was effected, the extense and the degree of amplication thus process. For the best practical essay on the culture of Cotton, with reference to the choice and preparation of the soil, and the mode of cultivating. Competitors to forward their essays to the Secretary of the Society, with a piece of paper sealed over their signatures, not to be removed till the examining committee shall have deci-ded between them: A medal of North Carolina gold. By order of the Society.

JOHN BEARD, Jr. Secretary. May 16th, 1826.

THE FINE YOUNG HORSE AERDNAUT.

DESCENDED from the most renowned stock of threes ever bred in England and America, will stand the ensuing season at mystable, in Rowan County, ten miles North East from Salisbury, at twenty the season, pyable by sixteen dollars if dollars the season, pyable by sixteen dollars paid within the seasn; ten dollars (cash) the single leap; and thirty dollars to insure a mare to be with foal, provided the property of the mare is not changed,—but to liability for accidents

Aronant will be five years old next spring is ; greatly improved sine the last season, in size, grandeur, symmetry and elegance, being now sixteen hands high, remarkably heavy made, and yet so constructed as to exhibit the finest action. His constitution is not only sound, but of the most healthy, vigorous and durable cast, calculated to endure the greatest exercise with-out failure. He is a fine mahogany buy, the color most highly exeemed by the greatest fudges on the subject and free from all blemish

JOHN A. CHAFFIN.

Eronaut was gotten by the celebrated imported horse Eagle; his dam by the imported horse Dion; grandam by Expectation, one of the best sons of the imported horse Diomete, but of a Medley mark &c. Expection was the favorite horse of his day in North-Carolina, having beaten Rubicon, Jolly Long-legs, &c. The celebrated horse Eclipse and Highflyer, of England, were both his great-grandsires; and the fleetest horse ever known in England, is perhaps in the vorld, was the grandsire of Éclipse. Aeronaut will be shown at the terms of the Superor Coarts in Salisbury, Statesville, and Lexington; where gentlemen disposed to view him, can decate for themselves whether he is not the finest youg horse ever produced in this state. He will be found regulative at his state. He will be found regulative at his state, where the shown at public places. His peligree sond reputation, will be further illustrated in handbills, at the commencement of the cason.

JOHN A. CHAFFIN.

May 27, 1826.

Masonic Celebration.

THE 24th June (being the anniversary of the birth of St. John the Baptist) will be celebrated by Mount Moriah Lodge, No 82, at States by Mount Mount Mount Moriah Lodge, No 82, at States by Mount Moriah Lodge, No 82, at States by Mount or imperfection. mencement of the cason. 99
Feb. 23, 1826. ROBERT MOORE.

Estate of John P. Hodgens.

THE subscribe having qualified as administrator on the estate of the late John P. Hodgens, dec. dsires all persons indebted to said estate, to cose forward and make settlement; and all thoe having claims against said estate, will present them for settlement, properly authenticated, therwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

MESHACK PINESTON, adm'r.

Nov. 21, 1825.

Physic and Surgery.

THE subscriber respectfully offers his services, as Physician and Surgeon, to the inhabitants of Lexington, and the adjoining country. His office is kept in one of the front rooms of Mr. Henley's new house, nearly opposite Mr, Ribelin's Taylor Shop. He can always be found at his office, or at Mr. J. P., Mabry's Tavern, unless attending to the duties of his profession. All cases intrusted to his care, will be attended with promptness and assiduity.

CHARLES LEE PAYNE.

Lexington, June 3, 1826.

3115

Lexington, June 3, 1826.

Twenty Dollars Reward. NEGRO man AARON ran away from the subscriber about the first of last month and has not been heard of since. It is suspected that Aaron has chosen one of four places of con

1. With the notorious Jonathan Rector, wh a. With the notorious Jonathan Rector, who has been lurking in the woods for a year past in different parts of Iredell county, generally having runaway negroes with him, and who was caught lately, it is reported, near Center Church, and had Lynch's law inflicted upon him;

2. In the neighborhood of Sherril's Ford, in linear experts.

Lincoln county, where he formerly had a wife

Lincoln county, where he formerly had a wire and other connexions;

3. About a plantation of the late Archibald Henderson. Esq. on the Yadkin river, in the neighborhood of Salisbury, where he is said to have a brother;

Or he may be in the neighbourhood of Mr. Alexander Gillespie, in Mecklenburg county, as he has a brother and other relations in that part

As Rector has received a hint (the third one

As Rector has received a nint time tune to be said, of Lynch's sort) to leave our county, it is said, of Lynch's sort) to leave our county, it is probable he may travel off with his dark is probable he may travel off with his dark skin'd companions, and make sale of them at a for the reception of scholars, by the first of July distance,
Aaron is about forty years of age, but would

pass for much younger, were it not that his head is a little grey. He is about five feet and from eight to ten inches high, well made, very black and smooth skinned, pleasant countenance, speaks sensibly and well, is fond of playing the fiddle; and is a plausible, likely fellow.

fiddle; and is a plausible, likely fellow.

His clothing is not known; but he is supposed to have with him a good supply.

The above reward will be paid to any person who delivers Aaron to me at my house, free of charges; or ten dollars to any one who apprehends him, and secures him in some gaol, so that I get him.

redell county, near Beatty's Ford, May '4th, 1826.

NEW STORE IN LEXINGTON, N. CAROLINA.

THE subscribers baving entered into copart nership, in the Mercantile business, un-ler the firm of Brown & Hunt, in the Town of Lexington, Davidson county, respectfully in-form the public, that they are now opening a choice selection of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c Which they intend selling at a small profit.-Persons wishing to purchase; will please call, examine prices, and judge for themselves.

O MICHAEL BROWN,

March 6, 1826. ANDREW HUNT.

Valuable House and Lot, I v the town of Salisbury, for sale. The sub-scriber will dispose of his House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, at a bargain, and on ac-commodating terms of payment. The house is on Main street, a short distance south of the Court-House, opposite Mr. Slaughter's House of Rod Heighborn, part of the rown. The nouse is large and convenient, with all the necessary out-houses, large lot, garden, &c. and is well calculated for the accommodation of either a large or small family, and a store besides; or it

would make a pleasant and desirable reside engaged in any genteel occupation. For other information, apply to the subscriber, in the Forks of the Yadkin; or to Wm. H. Slaughter

who has the keys of the house.

April 29, 1826. GEORGE MILLER.

N. B. If the house is not sold soon, it will be rented to any one who will take good care of t, and keep it in good condition, and not abuse in any manner.

NOTICE.

VILL be sold, without reserve, on the premises of the subscriber, on the 14th and 15th of July next, two tracts of Land, one called the Bryan tract, adjoining John Disnukes and others, containing 260 or 280 acres; the other called the Mill tract, containing 103\frac{1}{2} acres. The above two tracts of Land are equal to in the county. Several very likely and valuable negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls; horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, one yoke steers, wagons, smith and farming tools; corn, rye, wheat, oats, &c. &c. Also, I will sell the treet of land where I now reside, or rent for a which is no int of elevance and durability, will

months; negroes, &c. 6, 9 and 12 months; bonds and good security will be required. JOHN A. CHAFFIN.

THE 24th June (being the anniversary of the birth of St. John the Baptist) will be cele-brated by Mount Moriah Lodge, No 82, at Statesville, on which occasion the Rev. Jno. Mushat will deliver a discourse. The brethren of neighboring Lodges, are respectfully invited to attend.

By order,

MOSSES LLOYD HILL, Sec'y.

it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months suc-cessively, that unless the said defendants, Dan-iel Herman and Polly his wife, William Yar-brough and Winfred his wife, William Elliott, William Manuel and Jane his wife, appear at Salisbury on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and answer, or show cause why the prayer of the petition should not be granted, an order of sale will be made absolute, and they estopped from making any future objection.

SAM'L, SILLIMAN, c. m. e.
Price adv. 84. 3mt20

EPITAPE ON A MODUNERT BUILDER. Lie heavy, earth, on him, for he Laid many heavy loads on thee.

A man died at one of the pumps in Philadelphia on the 15th ult. in consequence of drinking the water—the thermometer was at 90.

Salem Male Academy.

the same place; in which all the branches of a good English Education will be taught—and besides that, the Latin, Greek, French and Spanish languages.

The undersigned, on whom the superintendence of this School will devolve, begs further leave to state, that five competent Teachers will be employed for the various branches of instruction; and that every exertion will be made to render this institution worthy of the patronage and confidence of parents and guardians, by adopting and pursuing such a course of education and school-discipline, as will be calculated to improve the minds, regulate the conduct, and preserve the health of the pupils. And while endeavoring to prepare them for a life of usefulness and respectability in this world, the higher concerns of enternity will not be lost sight of, but a conscientious care be taken to immus but a conscientious care be taken to impue their minds with religious knowledge and im-

ressions.

The pupils will board and lodge under the ame roof with their teachers, and be continual.

Arrangements will be made to accomn

Arrangements will be made to accommodate from thirty to forty pupils.

The terms of admittance will be: Entrance money, \$5. Board, including bedding, washing, and tuition, embracing Reading, Grammar, Composition, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Mathematics. Book-keeping, Surveying, History and Geography, \$35 per quarter, payable in advance: instruction in Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, Music and Drawing, each \$3 per quarter. Books, stationery, and other contingent expenses, placed to account. Clothes found by the parents, or placed to account at their option. No pupils are admitted under eight, or above twelve years of age. Applications, menabove twelve years of age. Applications, men-tioning name, age, &c. received by ANDREW BENADE, Pastor

of the Congregation at Salem N. C. Salem, May 18, 1826 618

New Store and Tavern

IN WILKESBURG.

THE subscriber has opened a House of Entertainment in the town of Wilkesboro, at the atanment in the town of Wilkesboro, at the stand lately occupied by Joel Vannov. He pledges himself that his Table, his Rooms, his Ritchen, his Bar, and his Stables, shall be as well supplied, in every article of convenience and luxury, as the locality of his situation will admit; and that his own personal attention will, at all imes, be cordially at the service of his custom

He has also opened a new and extensive assortment of GOODS, adjoining the establishment, which he will sell low for cash, produce,

ment, which he will sell low for cash, produce, or on a short credit to puntual customers.

April 13, 1826.

BENJ. J. PARKS.

N. B. The stage from Knoxville to Salem, stops at his house twice a week; as also sho newly established line from Cheraw to Wilkestron, running through Charlotte and Statesville.

8t15

B. J. P.

All Persons

WHO are indebted to the late firm of Revell & Templeton, Tailors, in Salisbury, are carnestly desired to make settlement, by cash or note, as soon as possible, as it has become absolutely necessary to close the concerns of the firm. It is as painful to the creditor, as it is mortifying and perplexing to the debtor, to re-sort to the force of law for the collection of debts: from this consideration, then, if from no other, it is hoped those who are in arrears to the above named firm, will feel it to be their in erest, as well as our benefit, to close their accounts with us.

REVELL & TEMPLETON.

Tailoring. THOMAS V. CANON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the fashion part of the community, and all such as wish to have business done in his line, that, findtract of land where I now reside, or rent for a term of years. Any of the above property will be sold privately, by applying before the day of in this country. Travellers or others, wishing clothes made at short warning, can be accommodated with a full suit in 36 hours.

Terms of credit for land, 6, 12, 13 and 24 months; negroes, &c. 6, 9 and 12 months; T. V. C. is agent for A. Ward of Philadelphia, and are all respectives in our contractions in our contractions.

in selling patents, and giving instructions in cul-ting according to Ward's patent protractor sys-tem. Any person wishing to become subscriber to the Philadelphia fashions, will please to call at his stand. at his stand.

Concord, Cabarrus co. Jan. 22d, 1826.

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To all to whom these presents shall come. Be it known, that I, Allen Ward, of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, have nomina phia, in the state of Pennsylvania, have nomina-ted and appointed Mr. Thos. V. Canon, of Con-cord, Cabarrus county, N. C. and do hereby constitute, authorize and empower the said Thos. V. Cannon, with full authority to teach and sell patent rights to others, to use the afore-said Allen Ward's Patent Protracter System of Tailoring. In testimony whereof, I have here-unto set my hand and seal, this 8th day of Feb-ruary, 1 26. 99 ALLEN WARD, [seal.]

An interesting Book.

THE subscriber has just received from Borton, a few dozen copies of the Memoir of Catherine Brown, a Christian Indian, of the of Catherine Brown, a Unritian indian, of Cherokee nation; By Rufus Anderson, A. M. Assistant Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. This lit-tle volume was last year republished in London, 6114 Price 40 cents.

He has also a great variety of religious

Tracts, at the rate of 10 pages for 1 cent.

Statesville, April 17, 1826. D. GOULD. Sheriffs' Deeds. FOR land sold by order of writs of vendition